

COVID-19 Weekly Epidemiological Update

Data as received by WHO from national authorities, as of 29 November 2020, 10 am CET

For the latest data and information on COVID-19, please see:

- [WHO COVID-19 Dashboard](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 Weekly Operational Update](#)

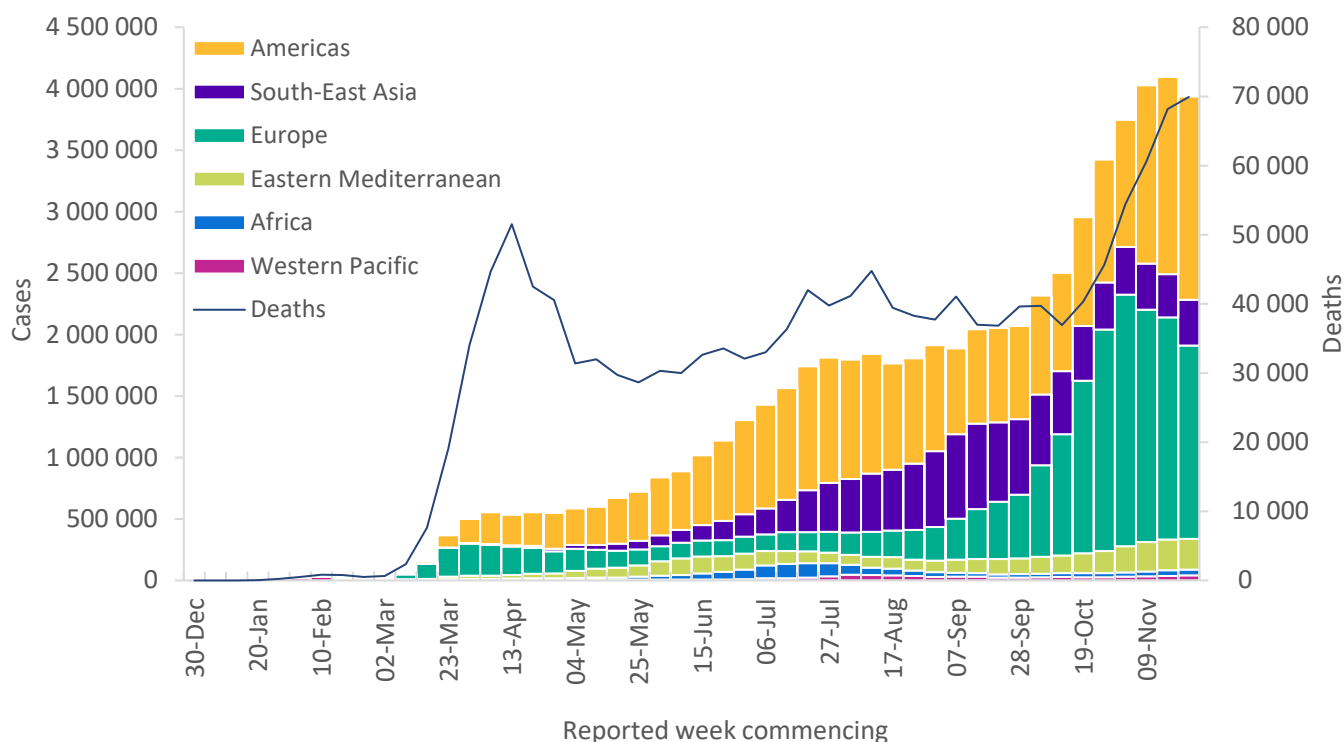
Global epidemiological situation

Global summary

In the past week, global case incidence remained high at approximately 4 million new cases, although a slight downward trend was observed (Figure 1). Weekly deaths, however, continued to rise, with over 69 000 new deaths reported globally. The Region of the Americas was the largest contributor for new weekly cases last week. Although the European Region reported a continued decrease in new weekly cases, it still accounts for the second greatest proportion of new weekly cases, while deaths rates have continued to increase and accounted for approximately half of the new global deaths in the past week. The Eastern Mediterranean Region registered a slight decline in both cases and deaths last week, after four months of continued increases. Relatively small increases were reported from the African and South-East Asia Regions, and more substantively from the Western Pacific Region last week.

As of 29 November, there have been over 61.8 million cases and over 1.4 million deaths reported globally since the start of the pandemic.

Figure 1: COVID-19 cases reported weekly by WHO Region, and global deaths, as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data table](#) and [figure notes](#).

In the past week, the five countries reporting the highest number of cases were the United States of America (reporting over 1.1 million cases, a 0.3% increase from the previous week), India (over 297 000 cases, a 6% increase), Brazil (over 218 000 new cases, a 4% increase), Italy (over 184 000 new cases, a 22% decrease) and Russian Federation (over 179 000 new cases, a 10% increase).

Additional Region-specific information can be found below: [African Region](#), [Region of the Americas](#), [Eastern Mediterranean Region](#), [European Region](#), [South-East Asia Region](#), and [Western Pacific Region](#).

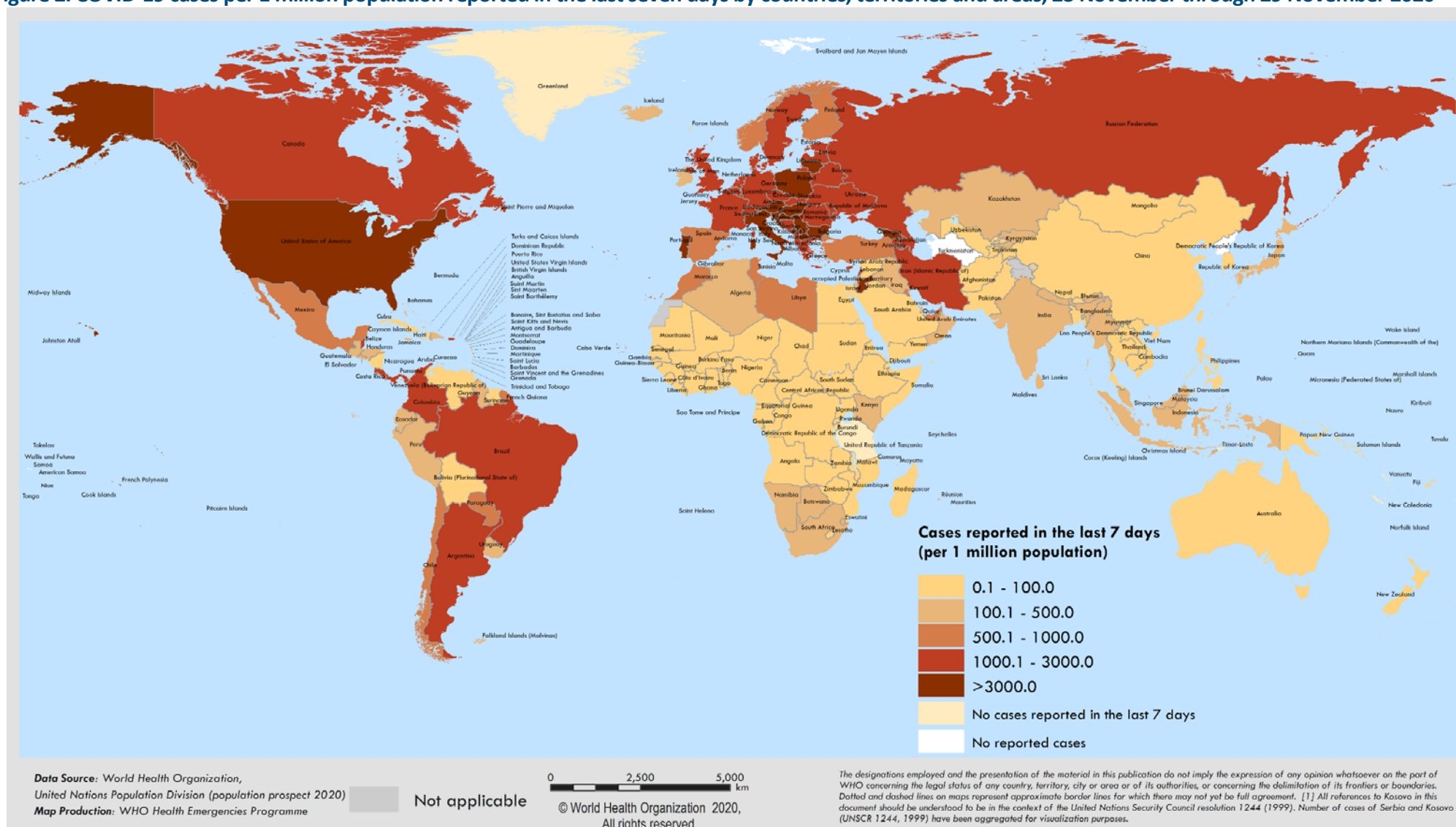
Table 1. Newly reported and cumulative COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths, by WHO Region, as of 29 November 2020**

WHO Region	New cases in last 7 days (%)	Change in new cases in last 7 days *	Cumulative cases (%)	New deaths in last 7 days (%)	Change in new deaths in last 7 days*	Cumulative deaths (%)
Americas	1 652 915 (42%)	3%	26 216 515 (42%)	22 488 (32%)	2%	720 228 (50%)
Europe	1 573 354 (40%)	-13%	18 495 511 (30%)	35 321 (51%)	5%	412 362 (28%)
South-East Asia	371 180 (9%)	6%	10 738 733 (17%)	4 888 (7%)	4%	163 454 (11%)
Eastern Mediterranean	248 909 (6%)	-1%	4 045 906 (7%)	5 800 (8%)	-8%	102 160 (7%)
Africa	48 483 (1%)	3%	1 494 524 (2%)	974 (1%)	-10%	33 512 (2%)
Western Pacific	40 489 (1%)	12%	874 705 (1%)	445 (1%)	1%	17 261 (1%)
Global	3 935 330 (100%)	-4%	61 866 635 (100%)	69 916 (100%)	3%	1 448 990 (100%)

*Percent change in the number of newly confirmed cases/deaths in past seven days, compared to seven days prior. Regional percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, global totals may not equal 100%.

**See [data, table and figure notes](#)

Figure 2. COVID-19 cases per 1 million population reported in the last seven days by countries, territories and areas, 23 November through 29 November 2020**



**See data, table and figure notes

Situation by WHO Region

African Region

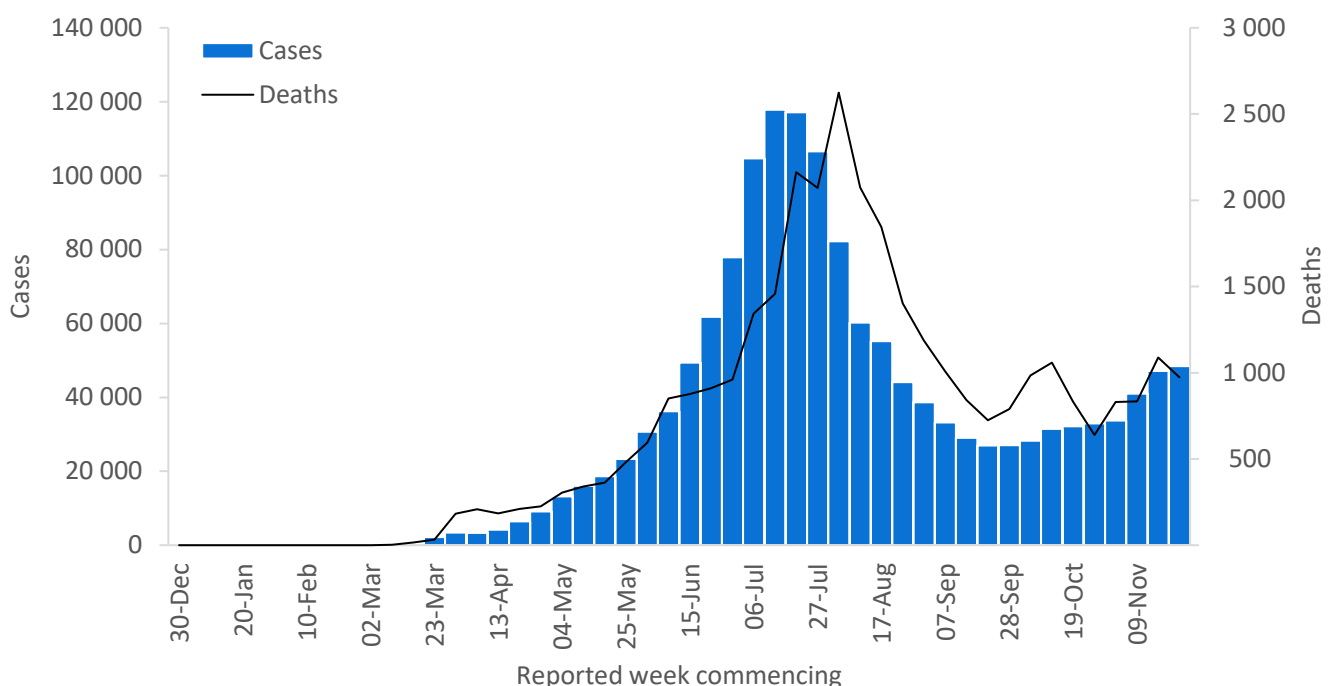
The African Region reported about 48 000 new cases and just under 1000 new deaths last week; a 3% and -10% change from the previous week, respectively (Figure 3). The highest number of new cases and deaths were reported from South Africa (19 730 new cases, 333 new cases per 1 million), Algeria (7438 new cases, 170 new cases per 1 million), Kenya (6201 new cases, 115 new cases per 1 million), Ethiopia (3578 new cases, 31 new cases per 1 million), and Uganda (2277 new cases, 50 new cases per 1 million), which collectively account for 81% of all new cases in the Region.

For the past three weeks, cases in South Africa have increased by over 20% week-on-week, and last week 19 730 new cases were reported (3500 more than the previous week). The rise in new cases in the Western Cape (including in Cape Town) and Eastern Cape provinces is a cause for concern. As of 30 November, Gauteng, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, and Kwa-Zulu-Natal provinces have reported 79% of total cumulative cases.

Ethiopia reported 3578 new cases (31 new cases per 1 million) and 59 deaths (0.5 new deaths per 1 million) in the past week. The number of new cases being reported from Ethiopia has fallen considerably since a peak at the end of August when there were over 10 000 new cases per week. This week the number of new cases rose by 18%, while new deaths fell by 17% from the previous week. The UN refugee agency (UNHCR) has [warned that a full-scale humanitarian crisis is unfolding](#) as thousands of refugees in the Tigray region seek safety in eastern Sudan. At the 70th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa held last week, [Ethiopia's Minister of Health](#) highlighted the need to continue to be vigilant in COVID-19 testing, isolation and treatment, and maintaining strong communication on public health and social measures.

Cameroon reported 589 new cases (22 new cases per 1 million) and 2 new deaths (0.1 new deaths per 1 million) in the past week. Since first declaring cases on 6 March, new cases rose to peak at around 2000 cases per week at the end of June and in early July. However, the number of new cases declined in July and have averaged below 400 per week since early August. For the past two weeks cases have risen above this average, with 836 new cases two weeks ago and nearly 600 cases reported this last week. Last week [UNHCR warned](#) that as the pandemic continues, a lethal mix of state at home orders, deepening poverty and economic duress is unleashing a wave of violence against refugee, displaced and stateless women and girls. UNHCR report that in North-West and South-West Cameroon where the security situation remains volatile, a staggering 26% of gender-based violence incidents logged since the onset of the pandemic relate to children.

Figure 3: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO African Region, as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

Region of the Americas

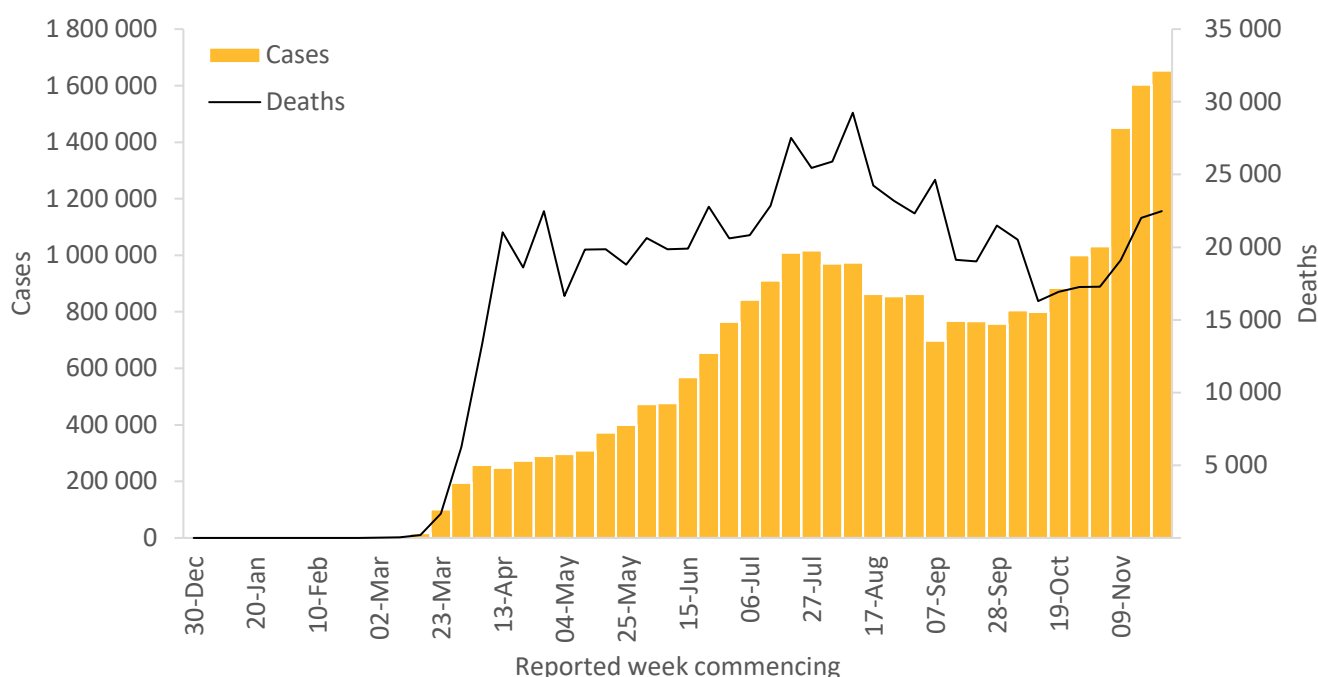
The Region of the Americas reported over 1.6 million new cases and 22 000 new deaths, a small increase of 3% and 2%, respectively (Figure 4). The highest number of new cases and deaths were reported from the United States of America (1.15 million new cases, 3476 new cases per 1 million), Brazil (218 000 new cases, 1026 new cases per 1 million), Mexico (64 000 new cases, 502 new cases per 1 million), Colombia (57 000 new cases, 1122 new cases per 1 million), and Argentina (48 000 new cases, 1067 new cases per 1 million). These five countries account for 93% of all new cases in the Region.

Colombia reported the fourth-highest number of new cases in the Region, with 57 000 cases (1122 new cases per 1 million). The number of new deaths increased by 2% from previous week to 1285 new deaths (25.3 new deaths per 1 million). Since the pandemic started, Colombia has seen at least one prominent peak in case incidence in August during which almost 78 000 cases per week were reported, followed by a moderate decline; however, the country has sustained over 50 000 new cases per week since early October. Bogotá, Amazonas, and Barranquilla have reported the highest case incidence. Among active cases, 70% are at home, 26% in general hospitalization and 3% in intensive care units (ICUs). Men account for 64% of cases, and 77% of those who have died were aged 60 years and over. Colombia has extended its state of emergency by three months.

Peru reported 12 000 new cases (371 new cases per 1 million) and 355 new deaths (10.8 new deaths per 1 million); decreases of 9% and 6%, respectively from the previous week. Since new cases peaked in the week of 17 August at almost 60 000 cases, Peru has observed a consistent decline in cases. Preliminary results of a seroprevalence study in the capital, Lima suggest that around 35% of the population has been infected. To prepare for vaccination activities, 10 000 members of the armed forces are being trained to support immunization campaigns.

Chile reported 9798 new cases (513 new cases per 1 million) and 292 new deaths (15.3 new deaths per 1 million). New cases in Chile peaked in the week of 15 June with 69 000 cases. Since early August, between 9000 – 13 000 cases have been reported weekly, with an overall slow rate of decline. The Minister of Health reported that the numbers of hospitalized patients and patients admitted to ICU are also gradually declining. Magallanes Region has reported the highest cumulative incidence rates, followed by the Metropolitan, and Arica and Parinacota regions. The Ministry of Health has expressed concerns over increases in some southern regions, such as Los Ríos, Magallanes and La Araucanía. Chile reports that 5 million tests have been conducted, around 1 million tests per month. The Arturo Merino Benítez airport was opened for foreigners last week. An upcoming election was scheduled for 29 November, although people with COVID-19 were not allowed to go to the polls.

Figure 4: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Region of the Americas, as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

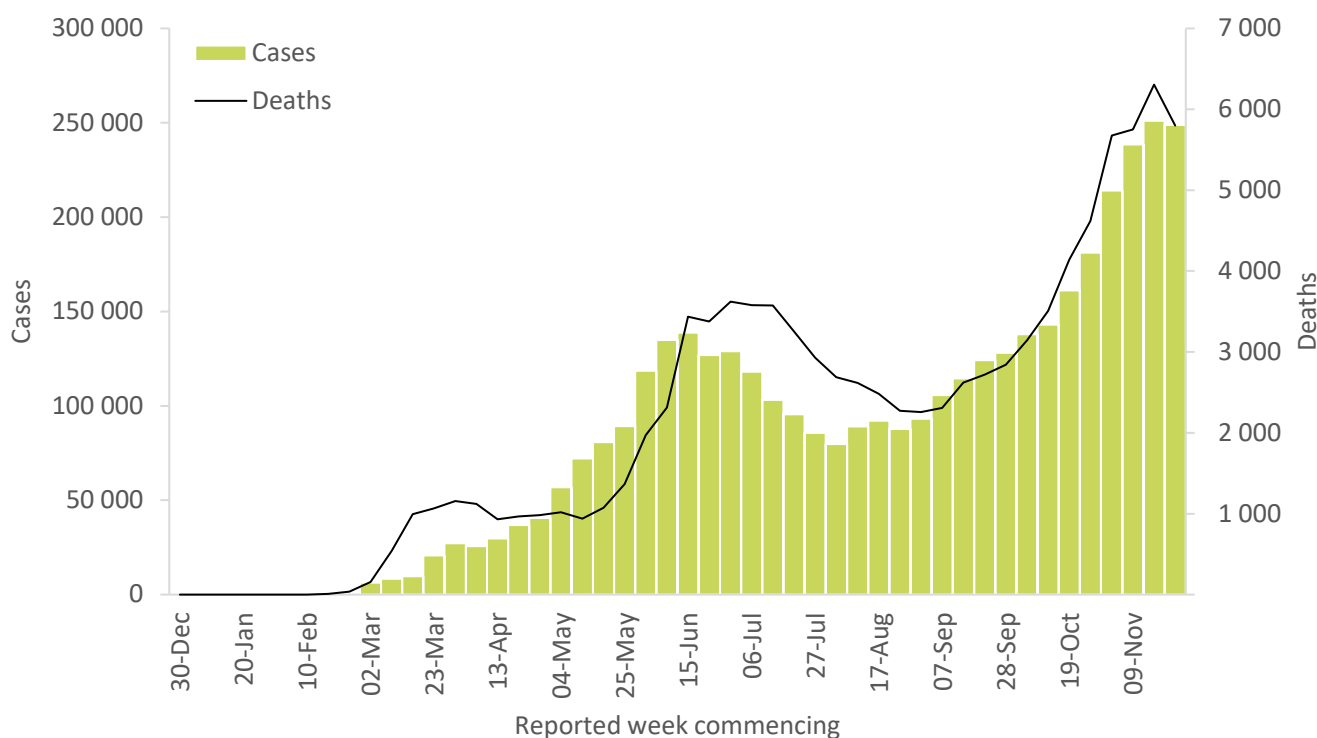
Eastern Mediterranean Region

After fifteen weeks of steady increases in weekly cases, both new cases (248 000) and new deaths (5800) have shown a slight reduction in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, of 1% and 8% respectively compared to the previous week (Figure 5). The highest number of new cases were reported from the Islamic Republic of Iran (94 500 new cases, 1125 new cases per 1 million), Jordan (32 500 new cases, 3200 new cases per 1 million), Morocco (29 000 new cases, 780 new cases per 1 million), Pakistan (21 000 new cases, 94 new cases per 1 million), and Iraq (15 000 new cases, 380 new cases per 1 million).

In the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, reported cases and deaths both increased by 43% in the past week, with over 12 000 new cases (2368 cases per 1 million) and 93 new deaths (18.2 new deaths per 1 million) reported. This represents the highest number of new cases reported per week in the territory since the outbreak began. The proportion of positive tests has increased slightly over the last three weeks along with an increase in the number of total tests conducted. In the Gaza strip, the current testing strategy is limited to symptomatic patients and their contacts, and a 5% COVID-19 infection rate among health workers. Health services continue to operate with 50% of beds in hospitals and 78% of ICU capacity occupied by COVID-19 patients.

The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to report the highest number of incident cases in the Region. The country has experienced an increasing trend in newly reported cases since the end of August with a 3% increase to 94 000 new cases (1124 cases per 1 million) in the last week. During this period, the number of weekly new deaths decreased by 4% to 3159 deaths (38 deaths per 1 million). As Iran approaches the 1 million case mark in the coming week, the country is strengthening public health and social measures to curb this trend by introducing curfews and partial movement restrictions based on the number of confirmed COVID-19 hospitalizations in respective cities and counties. COVID-19 PCR testing activity has substantially increased from an average of 6 samples/100,000 population/week during August, to 27 samples/100,000/week in the past 4 weeks (totaling over 6 million tests to date); however, positivity rates have also increased over the same period, from ~10% to 32% in the past week.

Figure 5: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

European Region

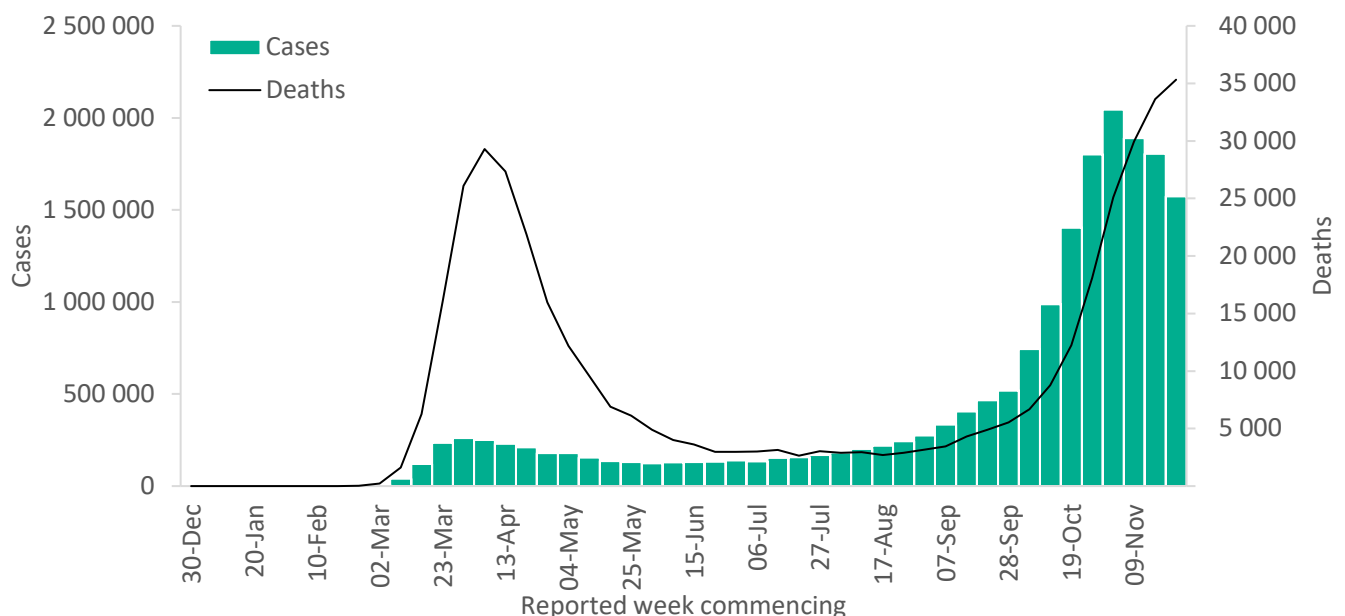
In the European Region, the number of new cases has been decreasing for three consecutive weeks, since its peak in the first week of November. In the past week, the number of new cases reported declined by 13% to over 1.5 million (Figure 6). Despite this reduction, the Region still accounts for 40% of new global cases and 50% of new global deaths as almost half of the countries within the region continue to show an increasing trend. Last week alone, over 35 000 new deaths were reported from the Region, bringing cumulative deaths to 412 000. The highest number of new cases were reported from Italy (184 000 new cases, 3000 new cases per 1 million), Russian Federation (180 000 new cases, 1200 new cases per 1 million), Poland (130 000 new cases, 3438 new cases per 1 million), Germany (124 000 new cases, 1500 new cases per 1 million), and the United Kingdom (112 000 new cases, 1647 new cases per 1 million).

In Turkey, upward trends in both cases and deaths have continued over the past week, with over 47 000 new cases (560 new cases per 1 million) and just over 1150 new deaths (14 new deaths per 1 million) reported. The country saw a 58% increase in new cases in the past week, with rising numbers previously seen mainly in Istanbul, Izmir and Bursa having now spread throughout the country. There have been concerted efforts to increase testing capacity following an upward trend in reported cases during the summer holiday period. To date, over 18.2 million tests have been conducted with a 3% positivity rate in the past week.

Serbia has reported a steady increase in the weekly number of cases and deaths since October. In the past week, 46 910 new cases (6700 new cases per 1 million) and 300 new deaths (45 new deaths per 1 million population) were reported. The country has conducted over 1.7 million tests to date, including around 137 000 people tested in the past week (20 tests/1000 population/week), of which 34% were positive. With over 7200 patients hospitalized and more than 250 on ventilation support at the end of last week, a clinic in the country will be converted into a COVID-19 hospital to provide intensive care and oxygen support to cope with the increase in number of cases requiring clinical care.

In Greece, after several weeks of an upward trend, cases have decreased by 27% with 12 913 new cases (1239 new cases per 1 million) reported. Whereas, a steep increase in the number of deaths continues, with 696 new deaths (67 new deaths per 1 million) in the past week. This number accounts for one third of the total deaths reported since the beginning of the outbreak. As the current situation is challenging the national health system, plans are underway to strengthen it at the national level and in the most affected areas in Thessaloniki, which is located in northern Greece, by ensuring that every patient receives the health care needed though hiring more health workers and increasing ICU capacity.

Figure 6: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO European Region, as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

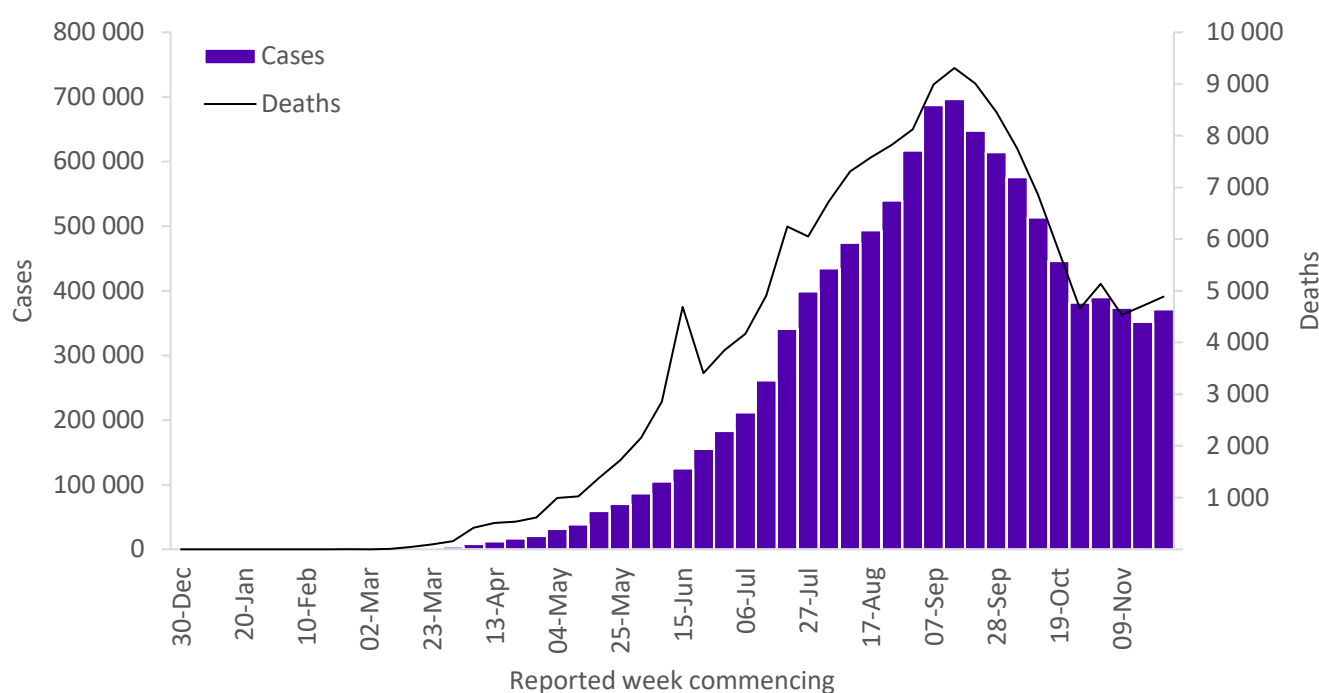
South-East Asia Region

In the South-East Asia Region, new weekly cases remained at similar levels as the previous four weeks with 371 180 cases reported in the past week. The trend in cases is largely driven by the number of cases in India, which reported 80% of new weekly cases in the Region. A decrease in new weekly cases was observed in Myanmar, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, whereas an increase was reported from Indonesia, Nepal, Thailand and Bhutan. There were 4888 deaths reported from seven countries in the past week, a 4% increase compared to the previous week. The highest number of new cases were reported from India (297 000 new cases, 215 new cases per 1 million), Indonesia (35 000 new cases, 127 new cases per 1 million), Bangladesh (15 000 new cases, 93 new cases per 1 million), Nepal (12 000 new cases, 415 new cases per 1 million) and Myanmar (8 800 new cases, 161 new cases per 1 million).

In India, 297 113 new cases (215 per 1 million population) were reported in the past week. Since cases peaked in the week commencing 14 September, weekly decreases in new cases have continued. There were 3469 deaths reported in the past week, a 3% decrease compared to the previous week, but the number of weekly deaths has remained relatively stable since late October. As of 27 November, 70% of active cases were reported from eight states and union territories, including Maharashtra, Kerala, Delhi, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra has been the most affected state in terms of the number of cases and deaths reported. In Delhi, the number of new cases has decreased from 46 876 cases in the week commencing 9 November to 36 785 cases in the past week. State governments including Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan have implemented night curfew in selected areas.

In Indonesia, 34 691 new cases (127 per 1 million population) were reported in the past week, bringing the cumulative cases to over half a million cases. A total of 872 new deaths were reported, a 39% increase compared to the previous week. Cases have been confirmed in 505 out of 514 districts and municipalities across all 34 provinces. As of 22 November, the test positivity rate in Indonesia was 14%. In Jakarta, local authorities extended public health and social measures for two additional weeks. In 98 referral hospitals in Jakarta, the average bed occupancy has increased from 56% to 73%, and the ICU occupancy has increased from 60% to 70% (591 of 841 beds occupied) in the past two weeks.

Figure 7: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO South-East Asia Region, as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

Western Pacific Region

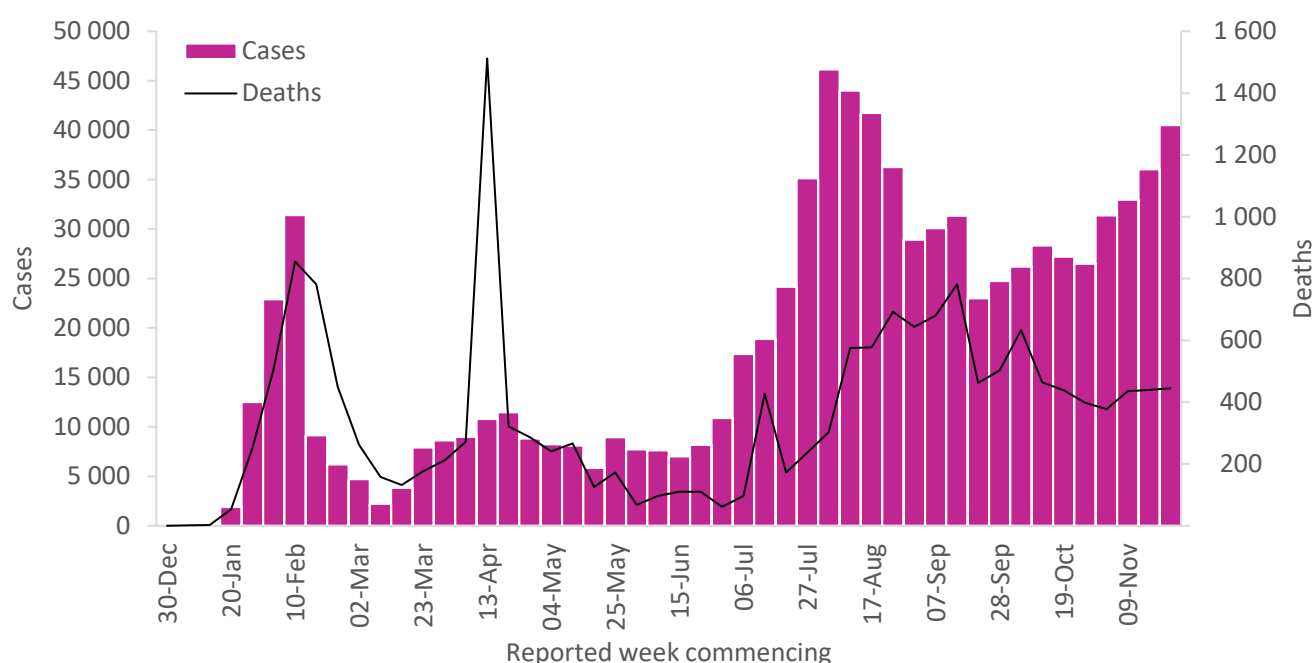
In the past week, the number of new cases reported in the Western Pacific Region increased by 12% with 40 550 cases, continuing the increase since the beginning of November (Figure 8). The number of weekly cases is lower than the highest peak observed in the Region in the week commencing 3 August. The number of deaths in the past week remained at similar levels compared to the previous two weeks with 445 deaths reported from eight countries including the Philippines and Japan which together comprised 87% of all deaths. The highest number of new cases were reported from Japan (14 500 new cases, 114 new cases per 1 million), Philippines (11 000 new cases, 100 new cases per 1 million), Malaysia (9500 new cases, 293 new cases per 1 million), Republic of Korea (3000 new cases, 60 new cases per 1 million) and French Polynesia (1100 new cases, 4000 new cases per 1 million).

The Philippines reported 10 945 cases (100 cases per 1 million) in the past week; a similar level to the previous week. The overall trend shows a gradual decrease since its peak in late July to early August. The country reported 253 new deaths in the past week, a 12% decrease compared to the previous week, although the Philippines has reported the highest cumulative deaths in the Region with 8333 deaths. As of 25 November, 55% of cumulative cases were male, and the most affected age group was 20 to 29 years (27%) followed by 30 to 39 years (24%). Out of 8215 confirmed deaths, 60% were male, with the most affected age group aged over 70 (34.5%) followed by 60 to 69 years (27.3%). The National Capital Region, which surrounds Manila, has reported 46% of cumulative cases, followed by Calabarzon Region (18%) in the south-east of Manila. National authorities have conditionally approved ending restrictions on Filipino healthcare workers to take up employment outside of the Philippines and are developing a contingency plan to rapidly respond to a possible surge following the upcoming holiday season.

The Republic of Korea reported 3091 new weekly cases (60 cases per 1 million), a sharp 41% increase compared to the previous week, reaching the highest weekly case count since early March. A total of 18 new weekly deaths were reported; in comparison, less than 20 deaths/week have been reported since late September. Sources of infections have diversified since the start of the pandemic, and younger groups are now at the center of the spread. Clusters have been traced to military facilities, educational institutions, sporting facilities, healthcare facilities, gatherings among friends, among others. In Seoul, the five-tier physical-distancing rules have been raised to the third-highest level amid rising cases in the metropolitan area. The government urged students to stop attending “cram schools” and private lessons ahead of college entrance exams in early December.

In French Polynesia, 1118 new cases were reported in the past week, a 12% decrease compared to the previous week, continuing a downward trend since the week commencing 9 November. Incidence is decreasing in Tahiti and other islands. Ten new deaths were reported in the past week, similar to the the previous week. While there are currently no national movement restrictions implemented, a curfew was introduced in October and there are inter-island movement restrictions in place.

Figure 8: Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Western Pacific Region, data as of 29 November 2020**



**See [data](#), [table](#) and [figure notes](#)

Key weekly updates

- With the latest positive news from vaccine trials “there is now [real hope](#) that vaccines – in combination with other tried and tested public health measures – will help to end the pandemic” said WHO Director-General Dr Tedros last week. WHO has updated the draft [landscape of COVID-19 candidate vaccines](#), which shows that there are 49 candidate vaccines in clinical evaluation, 11 of which are at phase 3 evaluation. The urgency with which vaccines have been developed must be matched by the same urgency to distribute them fairly. Only a fundamental change in funding and approach will realize the full promise of the ACT Accelerator. US \$4.3 billion is needed immediately to support the mass procurement and delivery of vaccines, tests and treatments. A further US \$23.8 billion will be needed next year.
- At Friday’s [media briefing](#), Dr Tedros reminded people that even after vaccines are available, testing will continue to play a vital role for controlling the pandemic. Testing is at the heart of the response; it shows where the virus is. It must be strategic, in support of clear public health objectives, and based on a country’s transmission scenario.
- Today, the world celebrates [World AIDS day 2020](#) and WHO is calling on global leaders and citizens to rally for “global solidarity” to overcome the challenges posed by COVID-19 on the HIV response. In 2019, there were still 38 million people living with HIV infection. One in five people living with HIV were not aware of their infection and one in 3 people receiving HIV treatment experienced disruption. The COVID-19 pandemic has added to this disruption.
- Up to 5 million deaths a year could be averted if the global population was more active. At a time when many people are home bound due to COVID-19, new [WHO Guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour](#), emphasize that everyone, of all ages and abilities, can be physically active and that every type of movement counts.
- Under the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, many families have become the sole providers of the nurturing care required for young children’s development. While much is unknown about the pandemic’s impact on children’s development, early childhood development (ECD) data collected before the start of pandemic will provide countries with useful baselines to assess the potential effects of health and societal disruptions on young children and their families in the years to come. In order to track global progress on ECD, WHO, UNICEF and partners last week [launched](#) new expanded 2020 ECD [Countdown to 2030](#) country profiles.
- WHO has published [a checklist for countries to use to assess health service capacity](#). It allows for a rapid determination of current capacities of hospitals to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify gaps and major areas that require investment and action for the development of hospital readiness improvement plans.
- The COVID-19 pandemic is having a large-scale impact on international travel and trade, particularly in the aviation sector. WHO is conducting systematic reviews to synthesize available data and has published a [document](#) that describes the process that WHO will undertake.

Table 2. COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths reported in the last seven days by countries, territories and areas, and WHO Region, as of 29 November 2020**

Reporting Country/Territory/Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 1 million population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 1 million population	Transmission classification
Africa	48 483	1 494 524	1 332	974	33 512	30	
South Africa	19 730	785 139	13 238	594	21 439	361	Community transmission
Algeria	7 438	81 212	1 852	135	2 393	55	Community transmission
Kenya	6 201	82 605	1 536	79	1 445	27	Community transmission
Ethiopia	3 578	108 930	948	59	1 695	15	Community transmission
Uganda	2 277	19 944	436	33	201	4	Community transmission
Nigeria	1 102	67 330	327	5	1 171	6	Community transmission
Zimbabwe	702	9 822	661	10	275	19	Community transmission
Angola	674	15 087	459	9	345	10	Community transmission
Mozambique	605	15 586	499	6	129	4	Community transmission
Cameroon	589	24 117	909	2	437	16	Community transmission
Ghana	505	51 379	1 653	0	323	10	Community transmission
Namibia	474	14 285	5 622	7	150	59	Community transmission
Democratic Republic of The Congo	428	12 607	141	6	333	4	Community transmission
Botswana	398	9 992	4 249	0	31	13	Community transmission
Mali	361	4 567	226	6	149	7	Community transmission
Mauritania	349	8 424	1 812	3	172	37	Community transmission
Cabo Verde	292	10 526	18 932	0	104	187	Community transmission
Rwanda	252	5 872	453	1	47	4	Clusters of cases
Guinea	241	13 039	993	1	76	6	Community transmission
Eswatini	201	6 406	5 522	2	121	104	Community transmission

Zambia	195	17 589	957	1	357	19	Community transmission
Senegal	162	16 027	957	2	332	20	Community transmission
Togo	155	2 926	353	1	64	8	Community transmission
Congo	142	5 774	1 046	1	94	17	Community transmission
Côte D'Ivoire	135	21 261	806	2	131	5	Community transmission
Niger	121	1 472	61	0	70	3	Community transmission
Burkina Faso	113	2 816	135	0	68	3	Community transmission
Gabon	60	9 191	4 129	0	59	27	Community transmission
Benin	58	2 974	245	0	43	4	Community transmission
South Sudan	57	3 104	277	1	61	5	Community transmission
Lesotho	51	2 109	984	0	44	21	Community transmission
Liberia	41	1 595	315	1	83	16	Community transmission
Madagascar	31	17 341	626	1	251	9	Community transmission
Chad	30	1 663	101	0	101	6	Community transmission
Eritrea	26	577	163	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Equatorial Guinea	23	5 153	3 673	0	85	61	Community transmission
Malawi	22	6 025	315	0	185	10	Community transmission
Burundi	19	681	57	0	1	<1	Community transmission
Comoros	18	610	701	0	7	8	Community transmission
Seychelles	11	172	1 749	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Mauritius	10	501	394	0	10	8	Clusters of cases
Gambia	8	3 734	1 545	0	123	51	Community transmission
Sao Tome and Principe	6	985	4 494	0	17	78	Community transmission
Sierra Leone	5	2 410	302	0	74	9	Community transmission
Central African Republic	2	4 913	1 017	0	63	13	Community transmission

Guinea-Bissau	1	2 422	1 231	0	43	22	Community transmission
United Republic of Tanzania	0	509	9	0	21	<1	Community transmission
Territories ⁱⁱ							
Réunion	439	7 940	8 868	5	40	45	Clusters of cases
Mayotte	145	5 181	18 991	1	49	180	Clusters of cases
Americas	1 652 915	26 216 515	25 633	22 488	720 228	704	
United States of America	1 150 654	12 939 666	39 092	10 276	262 736	794	Community transmission
Brazil	218 186	6 238 350	29 349	3 361	171 974	809	Community transmission
Mexico	64 706	1 090 675	8 459	4 050	104 873	813	Community transmission
Colombia	57 066	1 290 510	25 362	1 285	36 214	712	Community transmission
Argentina	48 235	1 407 277	31 137	1 426	38 216	846	Community transmission
Canada	38 345	359 064	9 514	560	11 894	315	Community transmission
Peru	12 237	958 324	29 065	355	35 839	1 087	Community transmission
Chile	9 798	548 941	28 716	292	15 322	802	Community transmission
Panama	9 455	161 744	37 486	98	3 030	702	Community transmission
Costa Rica	7 675	137 093	26 912	82	1 690	332	Community transmission
Ecuador	6 033	190 909	10 821	232	13 371	758	Community transmission
Paraguay	5 378	80 436	11 277	73	1 720	241	Community transmission
Dominican Republic	4 883	142 653	13 150	20	2 328	215	Community transmission
Guatemala	3 381	121 798	6 798	87	4 161	232	Community transmission
Honduras	2 955	107 134	10 817	44	2 899	293	Community transmission
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2 507	101 524	3 570	22	888	31	Community transmission
El Salvador	1 155	38 405	5 921	37	1 107	171	Community transmission
Uruguay	826	5 303	1 527	5	74	21	Clusters of cases
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	640	144 494	12 378	43	8 943	766	Community transmission

Belize	531	5 587	14 051	34	141	355	Community transmission
Jamaica	429	10 669	3 603	14	251	85	Community transmission
Cuba	375	8 173	722	1	133	12	Clusters of cases
Trinidad and Tobago	325	6 586	4 706	5	118	84	Community transmission
Guyana	305	5 310	6 751	6	149	189	Clusters of cases
Bahamas	129	7 496	19 062	0	163	415	Clusters of cases
Haiti	50	9 264	812	0	232	20	Community transmission
Nicaragua	46	4 629	699	1	160	24	Community transmission
Saint Lucia	43	246	1 340	0	2	11	Sporadic cases
Suriname	22	5 311	9 053	1	117	199	Sporadic cases
Barbados	15	270	940	0	7	24	Clusters of cases
Dominica	13	85	1 181	0	0	<1	Clusters of cases
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	22	414	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Antigua and Barbuda	2	141	1 440	0	4	41	Sporadic cases
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	85	766	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Grenada	0	41	364	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territories ⁱⁱ							
Puerto Rico	5 147	51 581	18 030	71	1 083	379	Community transmission
Curaçao	485	2 046	12 469	0	3	18	Community transmission
Martinique	322	5 413	14 424	1	40	107	Community transmission
French Guiana	165	11 179	37 428	0	70	234	Community transmission
Guadeloupe	119	8 344	20 854	5	149	372	Community transmission
Aruba	98	4 791	44 874	0	45	421	Community transmission
Sint Maarten	68	1 041	24 276	1	25	583	Community transmission

United States Virgin Islands	47	1 538	14 728	0	23	220	Community transmission
Turks and Caicos Islands	22	748	19 319	0	6	155	Clusters of cases
Bermuda	20	247	3 966	0	9	145	Clusters of cases
Cayman Islands	13	274	4 169	0	2	30	Sporadic cases
Bonaire	3	142	8 129	0	3	172	Sporadic cases
Anguilla	1	4	267	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	17	4 881	0	0	<1	No cases
British Virgin Islands	0	72	2 381	0	1	33	Clusters of cases
Montserrat	0	13	2 601	0	1	200	No cases
Saba	0	5	3 342	0	0	<1	No cases
Saint Barthélemy	0	127	12 848	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Saint Martin	0	690	17 848	0	12	310	Community transmission
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	14	2 416	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Sint Eustatius	0	14	5 636	0	0	<1	No cases
Eastern Mediterranean	248 909	4 045 906	5 536	5 800	102 160	140	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94 491	935 799	11 141	3 159	47 486	565	Community transmission
Jordan	32 548	210 709	20 651	454	2 626	257	Community transmission
Morocco	28 726	349 688	9 474	483	5 739	155	Clusters of cases
Pakistan	20 848	392 356	1 776	339	7 942	36	Clusters of cases
Iraq	15 266	548 821	13 645	275	12 200	303	Community transmission
Lebanon	10 395	125 637	18 407	97	991	145	Community transmission
United Arab Emirates	8 717	166 502	16 835	21	569	58	Community transmission
Tunisia	7 509	94 980	8 036	401	3 153	267	Community transmission
Libya	4 465	81 273	11 828	85	1 153	168	Community transmission
Egypt	2 507	115 183	1 126	86	6 621	65	Clusters of cases

Kuwait	2 461	142 195	33 296	12	875	205	Community transmission
Saudi Arabia	1 877	356 911	10 252	109	5 870	169	Sporadic cases
Afghanistan	1 463	45 966	1 181	77	1 752	45	Clusters of cases
Qatar	1 415	138 477	48 065	2	237	82	Community transmission
Oman	1 219	122 579	24 004	26	1 391	272	Community transmission
Sudan	1 217	17 404	397	36	1 235	28	Community transmission
Bahrain	1 054	86 645	50 920	3	341	200	Clusters of cases
Syrian Arab Republic	561	7 715	441	37	409	23	Community transmission
Somalia	69	4 451	280	5	113	7	Sporadic cases
Djibouti	15	5 676	5 745	0	61	62	Clusters of cases
Yemen	5	2 078	70	0	605	20	Sporadic cases
Territories ⁱⁱ							
Occupied Palestinian territory	12 081	94 861	18 595	93	791	155	Community transmission
Europe	1 573 354	18 495 511	19 815	35 321	412 362	442	
Italy	184 001	1 564 532	25 876	5 102	54 363	899	Clusters of cases
Russian Federation	179 987	2 269 316	15 550	3 348	39 527	271	Clusters of cases
Poland	130 118	973 593	25 725	3 458	16 746	442	Community transmission
Germany	124 431	1 042 700	12 445	2 101	16 123	192	Clusters of cases
The United Kingdom	111 789	1 605 176	23 645	3 404	58 030	855	Community transmission
Ukraine	97 935	722 679	16 525	1 262	12 213	279	Community transmission
France	80 458	2 169 811	33 242	3 597	51 767	793	Community transmission
Romania	53 174	465 982	24 222	1 129	11 045	574	Community transmission
Turkey	47 107	487 912	5 785	1 154	13 373	159	Community transmission
Serbia	46 910	163 035	23 412	316	1 484	213	Community transmission
Spain	42 528	1 628 208	34 824	939	44 668	955	Community transmission

Hungary	36 909	211 527	21 896	872	4 672	484	Community transmission
Portugal	34 736	290 706	28 510	539	4 363	428	Clusters of cases
Netherlands	34 017	512 695	29 921	455	9 313	544	Community transmission
Austria	33 366	274 275	30 453	667	2 822	313	Community transmission
Czechia	27 899	518 649	48 431	959	8 054	752	Community transmission
Georgia	27 636	132 368	33 182	254	1 230	308	Community transmission
Switzerland	24 305	317 017	36 630	598	4 236	489	Community transmission
Azerbaijan	24 127	114 025	11 246	216	1 323	130	Clusters of cases
Sweden	23 505	243 129	24 074	83	6 681	662	Community transmission
Croatia	23 283	123 693	30 130	351	1 655	403	Community transmission
Bulgaria	21 050	141 747	20 400	929	3 749	540	Clusters of cases
Lithuania	15 453	60 193	22 111	119	493	181	Community transmission
Belgium	15 447	576 499	49 743	807	16 536	1 427	Community transmission
Greece	12 913	103 034	9 885	696	2 223	213	Community transmission
Belarus	10 889	133 324	14 109	54	1 143	121	Community transmission
Slovenia	9 980	74 264	35 722	256	913	439	Clusters of cases
Slovakia	9 375	104 632	19 165	154	798	146	Clusters of cases
Republic of Moldova	9 163	105 852	26 240	139	2 269	562	Community transmission
Denmark	8 719	78 354	13 527	42	823	142	Community transmission
Armenia	8 544	134 768	45 480	190	2 142	723	Community transmission
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7 401	86 710	26 429	330	2 576	785	Community transmission
North Macedonia	7 092	60 723	29 146	212	1 699	816	Community transmission
Kazakhstan	6 421	173 806	9 256	60	2 477	132	Clusters of cases
Albania	4 594	36 790	12 784	102	787	273	Clusters of cases
Israel	4 071	332 192	38 379	47	2 831	327	Community transmission

Latvia	3 817	16 561	8 780	40	193	102	Clusters of cases
Luxembourg	3 647	33 409	53 371	40	300	479	Community transmission
Montenegro	3 428	34 887	55 547	48	487	775	Clusters of cases
Norway	3 309	34 747	6 409	22	328	61	Community transmission
Finland	3 091	24 307	4 387	18	393	71	Community transmission
Kyrgyzstan	2 846	72 427	11 101	35	1 266	194	Clusters of cases
Estonia	2 323	11 698	8 818	22	109	82	Clusters of cases
Ireland	1 799	71 942	14 570	28	2 050	415	Community transmission
Cyprus	1 775	10 231	8 474	5	48	40	Clusters of cases
Uzbekistan	1 257	72 809	2 175	5	608	18	Clusters of cases
Malta	588	9 501	21 518	21	128	290	Clusters of cases
Andorra	403	6 610	85 550	0	76	984	Community transmission
Tajikistan	264	12 118	1 271	0	86	9	Pending
Liechtenstein	164	1 273	33 380	7	15	393	Sporadic cases
San Marino	159	1 586	46 732	2	45	1 326	Community transmission
Iceland	102	5 371	15 740	0	26	76	Community transmission
Monaco	26	607	15 467	0	3	76	Sporadic cases
Holy See	0	26	32 138	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territories ⁱⁱ							
Kosovo[1]	4 843	38 388	20 634	85	979	526	Community transmission
Jersey	117	923	8 483	0	32	294	Community transmission
Gibraltar	56	999	29 652	2	5	148	Clusters of cases
Faroe Islands	3	502	10 273	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Guernsey	3	286	4 526	0	13	206	Community transmission
Isle of Man	1	369	4 340	0	25	294	No cases

Greenland	0	18	317	0	0	<1	No cases
South-East Asia	371 180	10 738 733	5 313	4 888	163 454	81	
India	297 113	9 392 919	6 806	3 469	136 696	99	Clusters of cases
Indonesia	34 691	527 999	1 930	872	16 646	61	Community transmission
Bangladesh	15 338	460 619	2 797	230	6 580	40	Community transmission
Nepal	12 084	230 723	7 919	149	1 454	50	Clusters of cases
Myanmar	8 785	86 633	1 592	143	1 865	34	Clusters of cases
Sri Lanka	2 730	22 501	1 051	24	107	5	Clusters of cases
Maldives	369	12 947	23 952	1	46	85	Clusters of cases
Thailand	53	3 966	57	0	60	1	Clusters of cases
Bhutan	17	396	513	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Timor-Leste	0	30	23	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Western Pacific	40 489	874 705	445	445	17 261	9	
Japan	14 474	144 653	1 144	132	2 106	17	Clusters of cases
Philippines	10 945	427 797	3 904	253	8 333	76	Community transmission
Malaysia	9 497	63 176	1 952	22	354	11	Clusters of cases
Republic of Korea	3 030	33 763	659	18	523	10	Clusters of cases
China	681	93 329	63	1	4 750	3	Clusters of cases
Mongolia	178	760	232	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Australia	78	27 885	1 094	0	907	36	Clusters of cases
Singapore	57	58 205	9 949	1	29	5	Clusters of cases
Papua New Guinea	41	645	72	0	7	1	Community transmission
Viet Nam	35	1 341	14	0	35	<1	Clusters of cases
New Zealand	24	1 696	352	0	25	5	Clusters of cases
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14	39	5	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases

Cambodia	9	315	19	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Fiji	3	38	42	0	2	2	Sporadic cases
Brunei Darussalam	2	150	343	0	3	7	No cases
Solomon Islands	1	17	25	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Territories ⁱⁱ							
French Polynesia	1 118	14 096	50 180	10	73	260	Sporadic cases
Guam	300	6 655	39 431	8	112	664	Clusters of cases
Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of The)	1	105	1 824	0	2	35	Pending
Wallis and Futuna	1	3	267	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Marshall Islands	0	4	68	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
New Caledonia	0	32	112	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Vanuatu	0	1	3	0	0	<1	Sporadic cases
Global	3 935 330	61 866 635	7 937	69 916	1 448 990	186	

^{**}See [data, table and figure notes](#)

Technical guidance and other resources

- [Technical guidance](#)
- [WHO Coronavirus Disease \(COVID-19\) Dashboard](#)
- [Weekly COVID-19 Operational Updates](#)
- [WHO COVID-19 case definitions](#)
- [COVID-19 Supply Chain Inter-Agency Coordination Cell Weekly Situational Update](#)
- [Research and Development](#)
- [Online courses on COVID-19](#) in official UN languages and in [additional national languages](#)
- [The Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan](#) (SPRP) outlining the support the international community can provide to all countries to prepare and respond to the virus
- Updates from WHO regions
 - [African Region](#)
 - [Region of the Americas](#)
 - [Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)
 - [South-East Asia Region](#)
 - [European Region](#)
 - [Western Pacific Region](#)

Recommendations and advice for the public

- [Protect yourself](#)
- [Questions and answers](#)
- [Travel advice](#)
- [EPI-WIN](#): tailored information for individuals, organizations and communities

Data, table and figure notes

Data presented are based on official laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 case and deaths reported to WHO by country/territories/areas, largely based upon WHO [case definitions](#) and [surveillance guidance](#). While steps are taken to ensure accuracy and reliability, all data are subject to continuous verification and change, and caution must be taken when interpreting these data as several factors influence the counts presented, with variable underestimation of true case and death incidence, and variable delays to reflecting these data at global level. Case detection, inclusion criteria, testing strategies, reporting practices, and data cut-off and lag times differ between countries/territories/areas. A small number of countries/territories/areas report combined probable and laboratory-confirmed cases; efforts are underway to identify these for notation in the data table. Differences are to be expected between information products published by WHO, national public health authorities, and other sources.

Global totals include 741 cases and 13 deaths reported from international conveyances.

The designations employed, and the presentation of these materials do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Countries, territories and areas are arranged under the administering WHO region.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

^[1] All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). In the map, number of cases of Serbia and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244, 1999) have been aggregated for visualization purposes.

ⁱ Transmission classification is based on a process of country/territory/area self-reporting. Classifications are reviewed on a weekly basis and may be revised as new information becomes available. Differing degrees of transmission may be present within countries/territories/areas; classification is based on the highest category reported within a country/territory/area. Categories:

- No cases: with no confirmed cases;
- Sporadic cases: with one or more cases, imported or locally detected;
- Clusters of cases: experiencing cases, clustered in time, geographic location and/or by common exposures;
- Community transmission: experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission defined through an assessment of factors including, but not limited to: large numbers of cases not linkable to transmission chains; large numbers of cases from sentinel laboratory surveillance; and/or multiple unrelated clusters in several areas of the country/territory/area;
- Pending: transmission classification has not been reported to WHO.

ⁱⁱ "Territories" include territories, areas, overseas dependencies and other jurisdictions of similar status.

Country, territory, or area-specific notes, updates and errata

Due to public health authorities conducting data reconciliation exercises which remove large numbers of cases or deaths from their total counts, negative numbers may be displayed in the new cases/deaths columns as appropriate. When additional details become available that allow the subtractions to be suitably apportioned to previous days, graphics will be updated accordingly. See the [log of major changes and errata](#) for details. Prior situation reports will not be edited; see covid19.who.int for the most up-to-date data.